

mind and in the mind of every red-blooded American since the flag was carried forward on the battlefields of France. He has placed it above and beyond the question of an armistice.

"The Kaiser must go" is the major theme of the President's communication as interpreted to-night even by those who have been critical in the past of his course.

The approval of this as the most striking of all the momentous phrases of the answer to Germany was shown when the note was read before the Senate, and was emphasized when Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, in a public statement expressed himself as being genuinely pleased. In diplomatic circles the same unqualified approval was expressed.

What reception this fateful message to the German people will meet with in Germany the future only can determine. There is little expectation here that it will lead to immediate peace. The Kaiser is expected to resort to all his tricks and artifices to hold in line his wavering people and preserve his autocratic power and even his throne.

For a time the present masses of Germany, it is felt here, may succeed in stifling somewhat the German resistance. But all constant and authentic resources are behind the President's dictum of to-day and in this stand he has the support of the Allies. Consequently it may be expected that the issue of another campaign to decide the issue the President's communication is believed on all sides to have brought real and lasting peace to the German people in a direct communication for the first time just what they can expect.

#### All Energies for War.

With this final answer already on its way to Germany there is only one thought in the minds of the President and his Cabinet: to make the most effective use of America's fighting power into the war. The President emphasized this to-night when he issued another appeal to his fellow countrymen to make the Liberty Loan successful, declaring that relaxation or hesitation now "would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean that we are instead of peace upon our own terms."

A statement was given out by Secretary Tamm at the White House that this Government "will continue to send every month and there will be no relaxation of kind."

Secretary Baker likewise announced that the War Department was increasing the army and its supplies as rapidly as it could and declared with emphasis: "We are going ahead."

The answer to the President was framed this afternoon in the silence of his study after he had conferred for a long time with Col. House, Secretary Lansing and the Secretary of War. After making his first rough draft early in the afternoon he sent for Secretary Lansing, Counselor Poik and Secretary Baker and they went over it with him.

A few slight changes were made and the final draft which was given to the correspondents shortly before 8 o'clock to-night by Secretary Lansing, who this morning had been the first to communicate with by messenger to the Swiss Legation.

#### Basin of Striking Part.

The President's note is in reality a reply to the original German proposal for an armistice, but is predicated on the answers made to the President's queries that were designed to clarify the German proposal. As had been forecast in *THE SUN*, the President's third query, asking whether the Chancellor spoke in light of the German position in Germany, is the basis for the most vital and striking part of the President's communication.

Knowing that the German Government could not satisfactorily reply to this query the President, it is believed, has been merely awaiting the German answer before laying down the condition of peace to the German people.

As is pointed out in authoritative quarters there are really two conditions in the note, one respecting an armistice and the other respecting final peace. The President refuses even to submit the German proposals for an armistice to the Government's cabinet, but Germany ceases its atrocities. Second, if Germany would have peace itself, then autonomy must go.

The Kaiser has changed his Chancellor and has changed some of his Cabinet advisers, but this in no sense implies a real change in Germany's political structure. The real change must come not through varying the particular appointments which the Kaiser and the war lords make to suit the particular occasions, but through the casting off by the German people themselves of the Kaiser and his crew, including all those who had a reasonable share in conducting the war.

#### Not Open to Discussion.

Officials here call attention to the fact that the President does not leave the matter of Germany's political make-up open to diplomatic discussion or debate. The President refers to "his decision" respecting the German notes of the 8th and 12th of October. In other words, he has decided to stand by his decision with the German Government as it is now constituted. He does not want arguments or words to deal with now, but clearly indicates that so far as the present status of the German Government is concerned "it is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

There can be no doubt as to what this alteration must be. Officials close to the President declined to answer the question of whether the Kaiser and the Hohenzollerns must go on the ground that the answer was obvious without their stating it.

The whole process of peace, the President says, will depend "upon the definiteness and satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental manner." This means that German autonomy will be waiting its time if it seeks to create merely a pretense of popular government in Germany or to manipulate parliamentary reforms, etc., in such manner as to eliminate particularly the power of autocracy and the military masters. Kaiserism and autocracy and militarism must be cut out by the roots. The restoring of the German system of government must be fulfilled and genuine, not counterfeited in the smallest degree.

The mere abdication of the Kaiser in favor of one of his sons would not satisfy the President. It is authoritatively stated. Changes in the electoral laws of Germany such as some of the Liberals in the Reichstag have been urging would not be enough. There must be no half way measures and no element of doubt. "It is indispensable," the President says, "that the Government be associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing."

Provided there should be a government in Germany with which the United States and the Entente Allies would be willing to discuss armistice and peace the President gives a very frank and straightforward indication of the requirements which must be met.

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## GERMANS PUT THEIR FAITH IN PRESIDENT

Press Indicates They Hoped for Freedom of Trade and of the Seas.

### FALL OF KAISER URGED

Leipzig "Volks Zeitung" Says He Is the Last Military Monarch of Empire.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, commenting on the German reply to President Wilson's peace note, says, under the heading "The Frightful Seriousness of the Hour," that the German note particularly expresses the German military judgment. The paper adds:

"France's old plans for disruption are shattered, as Wilson is a man of honor. He will tolerate no oppression. Germany must not forget that while President Wilson will demand sacrifices, he will give us freedom of trade and freedom of navigation."

As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is one of the best informed of German newspapers, its comment is taken here as evidence that the German people are approved by the General in the field and which will preserve the existing military supremacy of the Allies.

He says that the German people will be the downfall of the military autocracy in Germany, which means a radical amendment of the constitution of Germany, placing the war and peace power in the hands of the representatives of the people. Fortunately this amendment of the German constitution can be very easily made if the military power considers itself hopelessly beaten.

"An amendment to the constitution of Germany can be made by the Reichstag, the upper house, and the Reichstag will constitute an amendment to the constitution of Germany."

It should be remembered that the German comment reflects the opinion in Germany that the German people are approved by the General in the field and which will preserve the existing military supremacy of the Allies.

At this meeting, it is understood, the whole question of the German peace negotiations was taken up. The proposal for guarantees in the event of an armistice was discussed. The President's note may have emanated from this recent gathering. The advice of the military advisers, according to the German press, is to insist upon the occupation of Metz, Straßburg and even Coblenz. Occupation of these strongholds, the greatest in Germany, thus would virtually insure Allied domination until Germany fulfilled all conditions. It is pointed out that the President in his note says that he feels confident that the demand for such safeguards and guarantees will be the judgment and decision of the Allies, though in theory he has not approached them upon this subject.

#### Supreme War Council.

Since the initial German proposal there has been a meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. This council, as Secretary Baker made plain to-day, consists of the Prime Ministers of England, France and Italy and the President, who, though not represented in person, nevertheless casts one of the four votes, and does so now, presumably by cable.

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#### Turkish Note Delivered.

In the excitement of the day the note of the Turkish Government, transmitted through the Spanish Embassy, was almost lost sight of. Following closely the lines of the German communication, this note showed so plainly its dictation by the Wilhelmstrasse as to be regarded as of little importance except as indicating that Turkey had not parted company with the Central Empire. This apparently would dispose for the immediate present of the reports that Turkey had decided to sue for peace like Bulgaria.

Both the Turkish and the Austrian notes will be answered by the President separately. Much interest attaches here to the nature of the reply to each, and it would cause no surprise if the President differentiated the reply to Austria-Hungary from the answer to Germany. The answer to Turkey, with whom the United States is not at war, must perforce be different. Both answers, however, will probably be framed to accomplish if possible the detachment of these vassal allies from Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The first step taken by the new Turkish Cabinet, headed by Tawfik Pasha, says a dispatch from Vienna under date of Sunday to the *Weser Zeitung*, was to dispatch a note to Austria-Hungary to the effect that owing to the military situation Turkey was obliged to conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

The Central Powers requested Turkey to accept the result of the exchange of notes with President Wilson, but no reply so far has been received from Turkey.

LUDENDORFF RESIGNS IN RAGE.

Furious Over Possible Evacuation—Acceptance Not Reported.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Gen. Ludendorff flew into a rage and offered his resignation last week, according to a report from Munich.

The General's ire was aroused when he found that the first German note had resulted in bringing out the fact that the Entente would demand an evacuation of occupied territory before the question of an armistice could even be considered.

The report does not state whether his resignation was accepted.

STATE OF SIEGE IN PORTUGAL.

Small Show of Insurrection Promptly Suppressed.

LISBON, Oct. 14.—The Portuguese Government has declared a state of siege for all Portuguese territory. The President as commander in chief of the military and naval units has taken direct command of the forces. Tranquillity reigns in the country.

At Penafiel, a town nineteen miles northeast of Oporto, there has been a small show of insurrection. A military force promptly reduced the rioters to obedience.

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The Government pays all expenses and allows each student 30 dollars a month. A member of the faculty will be at the Executive Library, Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue New York, on Tuesday, October 15th, from 4 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. on Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 12 noon and 1 to 3 P. M. to give information and receive applications.

Students' Army Training Corps

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A unit of the Students' Army Training Corps has been established at St. Stephen's College. Young men having completed a four years' high school course or having 13 units to their credit (about 3½ years high school) are eligible.

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## ANXIOUS SENATORS RELIEVED BY NOTE

President's Answer to Germany Dispels Fear of Prolonged Negotiations.

### LODGE DROPS RESOLUTION

All Leaders Speak for Unconditional Surrender and Destruction of Autocracy.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There was but one theme to the discussions of the Senate to-day and that was the form of answer which the President should make to the German acceptance of the peace terms laid down by him in his address to Congress and in other places. The Senate was plainly apprehensive.

There was evident fear that when the President's answer came it would be couched in terms that would admit of protraction of the peace discussion by diplomatic notes; that it would not be the flat demand that later it proved to be; that it would leave open to the Imperial German Chancellor some loophole, some excuse for keeping before the American nation and our allies the thought of a peace by negotiation rather than the relentless prosecution of the war, the dethronement of military autocracy and the rule of might.

In the earlier deliberations of the Senate a resolution was introduced by Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, which sought to express the Senate's disapproval of any further parleying with Germany through note interchanges. The resolution read:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that there should be no further communications with the German Government upon the subject of an armistice or conditions of peace except a demand for unconditional surrender."

Senator Lodge announced that he would not press for action on the resolution nor seek to have it referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, but asked that it lie upon the Vice-President's table. Senator Thomas (Cal.) had preceded Senator Lodge with a resolution upon which no action was sought.

"Whereas, All treaties are made by and with the consent of the Senate; and whereas, The German Government has indicated to the President its desire for peace in accordance with his views as outlined on and since January 8 last; and

"Whereas, Any negotiation or formula for the establishment of peace between the United States and Germany must be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Senate; and whereas, The President is thus making his views on the subject of great present importance;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Senate that it is the sense of the Senate that there should be no further communications with the German Government upon the subject of an armistice or conditions of peace except a demand for unconditional surrender."

Senator Thomas (Cal.) said: "The President's note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. It is so definite and so powerful that even those who are not members of the Senate can see that the words 'unconditional surrender' have been used."

Senator Sheppard (Tex.) said: "The President's note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. It is so definite and so powerful that even those who are not members of the Senate can see that the words 'unconditional surrender' have been used."

Senator Warren (Wyo.) said: "I approve the President's note. I would prefer that the words 'unconditional surrender' have been used."

Senator Benet (S. C.), a critic of the last note sent by the President, remarked: "This note has the punch."

Senator Overman (N. C.) said: "The note is great. It is exactly right."

Senator Pittman (Nev.) said: "It is the consummation of the President's matchless diplomacy. It is so definite and so powerful that even those who are not members of the Senate can see that the words 'unconditional surrender' have been used."

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Entente Allies regarding terms of peace with Germany.

#### Not to Yield a Point.

"That the President's outline for a basis for peace made with full knowledge of and wholly consistent with allied demands for reparation, restitution and guarantees does not supersede those demands, but supplements them."

"Acceptance of all these conditions and requirements must, therefore, be embraced in any offer of peace proceeding from the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments."

Senator Cummins (Ia.), expressed the apprehension which has hung over the Senate like a pall for nearly a week. "We are drifting into an exceedingly unfortunate and dangerous position with respect to peace terms with Germany," he said. "Consciously or unconsciously we are permitting general homilies upon the reorganization and reformation of the world and everybody in it, to obscure the one specific object we should hold constantly in view. Our immediate imperative purpose should be to make the world, and especially the United States, safe against Germany."

Germany is the chief and powerful criminal, and unless this war ends in the right way her crimes will be repeated and she will again plunge all mankind into the indescribable horrors of another world war.

"The overwhelming majority of the people of this country are determined that the war shall go on with ever increasing vigor until the armies and navies of the Imperial German Government have unconditionally surrendered and until the Allies are in full possession of that country, with power to impose such terms upon the future existence as may be thought necessary to repair the wrongs she has committed and to protect humanity against a recurrence of her criminal endeavor."

"Pay to the Last Farthing."

Senator Williams agreed, he said, with everything Senator Reed had said except one thing: "I do not want to see a ruined Germany. God knows there is ruin enough on this earth now. I want to see a broken German army; I want to see a ruined Prussian and Austrian autocracy; I want to see the fat of the civilized world go forth that the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have come to reign; I want to see the people of Austria-Hungary and of Germany take

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